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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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23735	7590	11/17/2005	EXAMINER	
DIGIMARC CORPORATION 9405 SW GEMINI DRIVE BEAVERTON, OR 97008			PYZOCHA, MICHAEL J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2137	

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/776,021	Applicant(s) RHOADS, GEOFFREY B.	
	Examiner Michael Pyzocha	Art Unit 2137	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>20051011</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-49 are pending.
2. Amendment filed 10/11/2005 has been received and considered.

Specification

3. Applicant and the assignee of this application are required under 37 CFR 1.105 to provide the following information that the examiner has determined is reasonably necessary to the examination of this application. Upon verification of the claimed priority it became apparent discrepancies exist between Applicant and USPTO records. Particularly the USPTO records showed all priority claimed to continuation-in-parts on page 1 of the specification as priority claimed to divisions (in the case of the PCT USPTO records showed application 08/436102 as a 371 of the PCT). It is therefore required that Applicant provide what information was added and removed from each of continuation-in-part so that the correct priority can be determined.

4. This requirement is an attachment of the enclosed Office action. A complete response to the enclosed Office action must include a complete response to this requirement. The time period for reply to the requirement coincides with the time

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period for reply to the enclosed Office action, which is three months.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 12-17, 31-38, 41-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

7. Claims 12-17, 31-38, 41-44 recite the limitation "The invention" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

8. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 10-17, 29-38, 40-45, and 47-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The above claims related to

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nonfunctional descriptive material and are therefore non-statutory. See MPEP 2106(IV)(B)(1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 1-2, 6, 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jain (US 5284364) and further in view of NEKO (webpage poster).

As per claim 1, Jain discloses encoding an image with a steganographic message (see column 4 lines 24-31) and the steganographic message associates information with each image (see column 5 lines 56-61).

Jain fails to disclose the creation of a photo collage with plural photographic images printed on a common page.

However, NEKO discloses a photographic collage with multiple images (see NEKO page 1).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the steganographic process of Jain with the creation of NEKO's photo collage.

Motivation to do so would have been to provide evidence of tampering (see Jain column 4 lines 24-31).

As per claim 2, the modified Jain and NEKO method discloses the information identifies the person associated with the corresponding image (see Jain column 5 lines 56-61).

As per claim 6, the modified Jain and NEKO method discloses the message being dispersed across the corresponding image (see Jain column 4 lines 24-31).

As per claim 9, the modified Jain and NEKO method discloses a computer storage medium having computer instructions for performing the method (see Jain column 4 lines 24-31).

As per claim 10, the modified Jain and NEKO method discloses a photo collage being produced (see NEKO page 1).

11. Claims 1-6, 9-16, 29-33, 35-36, 45, 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noboru (JP 05236424) further in view of Barton and further in view of NEKO (webpage poster).

As per claim 1, Noboru discloses encoding an image with a steganographic message capable of being printed (see paragraphs 6 and 14).

Noboru fails to disclose the steganographic message associates information with each image the creation of a photo collage with plural photographic images printed on a common page.

However, Barton teaches the steganographic message associates information with each image (see column 6 lines 51-60 where the meta-data is associated with each image) and NEKO discloses a photographic collage with multiple images (see NEKO page 1).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the steganographic message of Barton and Noboru with the creation of NEKO's photo collage.

Motivation to do so would have been to prevent the unauthorized use and distribution of a document (see Barton column 1 lines 45-51) and to create a poster (see NECKO page 1).

As per claim 2, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the information identifies the person associated with the corresponding image (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 3, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the person being the photographer (see Barton

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column 6 lines 51-60 where "the creator of the block" would be the photographer; the creator of the image).

As per claim 4, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the information associated with each image being stored as a record in a database (see Barton column 2 lines 64-67 where the meta-data is as described in column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 5, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the steganographic message conveying plural digital bits (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 6, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the message being dispersed across the corresponding image (see Barton column 7 lines 31-33).

As per claim 9, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses a computer storage medium having computer instructions for performing the method (see Barton column 9 lines 48-55).

As per claim 10, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses a photo collage being produced (see NEKO page 1).

As per claim 11, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses a storage medium having a photo collage stored on it with plural photographic images (see NEKO page 1), each

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embedded with a steganographic message and the messages associate information corresponding to each image (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60) wherein the message can be correctly decoded despite alterations (see Seth-Smith et al column 14 lines 60-68).

As per claim 12, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the information identifies the person associated with the corresponding image (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 13, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the person being the photographer (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60 where "the creator of the block" would be the photographer; the creator of the image).

As per claim 14, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the information associated with each image being stored as a record in a database (see Barton column 2 lines 64-67 where the meta-data is as described in column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 15, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the steganographic message conveying plural digital bits (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 16, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the message being dispersed across the corresponding image (see Barton column 7 lines 31-33).

As per claim 29, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses a photo collage being produced (see NEKO page 1).

As per claim 30, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses a storage medium with a photograph represented on it (see Barton column 1 lines 15-32 and NEKO page 1), encoding a photograph with a steganographic message, (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60), the message identifies a corresponding message in a database (see Barton column 2 lines 64-67), and the database record detailing information relating to the photograph (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60) wherein the message can be correctly decoded despite alterations (see Seth-Smith et al column 14 lines 60-68).

As per claim 31, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the message comprising an index number (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 32, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the information identifies the person associated with the corresponding image (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60).

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As per claim 33, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the person being the photographer (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60 where "the creator of the block" would be the photographer; the creator of the image).

As per claim 35, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the steganographic message conveying plural digital bits (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 36, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method discloses the message being dispersed across the corresponding image (see Barton column 7 lines 31-33).

As per claims 45 and 47, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO system discloses alteration by lossy compression/decompression of data (see Barton column 4 line 44 through column 5 line 9).

12. Claims 3-4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Jain and NEKO system as applied to claims 1-2 above, and further in view of Barton.

As per claim 3, the modified Jain and NEKO system fails to disclose the person is a photographer of the photographic image.

However, Barton teaches such information (see column 2 lines 56-67).

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At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include Barton's information in the message of Jain.

Motivation to do so would have been to include information about the data being distributed.

As per claim 4, the modified Jain, NEKO and Barton system discloses the message identifies a corresponding message in a database and the database record detailing information relating to the photograph (see Barton column 2 lines 64-67).

13. Claims 11-12, 16, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jain (US 5284364) further in view of NECKO and further in view of Noboru.

As per claim 11, the modified Jain and NECKO system discloses a photo collage where each image is encoded with a steganographic message (see column 4 lines 24-31) and the steganographic message associates information with each image (see column 5 lines 56-61).

The modified Jain and NECKO system fails to disclose the message being decodable despite alterations.

However Noboru teaches such a message (see paragraphs 6 and 14).

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At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include an error-correction code with the message of Jain.

Motivation to do so would have been to be able to decode the data despite degradation from copying (see paragraph 16).

As per claim 12, the modified Jain, NEKO, and Noboru method discloses the information identifies the person associated with the corresponding image (see Jain column 5 lines 56-61).

As per claim 16, the modified Jain, NEKO, and Noboru method discloses the message being dispersed across the corresponding image (see Jain column 4 lines 24-31).

14. Claims 13-14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified the modified Jain, NEKO, and Noboru system as applied to claims 1-2 above, and further in view of Barton.

As per claim 13, the modified the modified Jain, NEKO, and Noboru system fails to disclose the person is a photographer of the photographic image.

However, Barton teaches such information (see column 2 lines 56-67).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include Barton's information in the message of Jain.

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Motivation to do so would have been to include information about the data being distributed.

As per claim 14, the modified Jain, NEKO, Noboru and Barton system discloses the message identifies a corresponding message in a database and the database record detailing information relating to the photograph (see Barton column 2 lines 64-67).

15. Claims 18-21, 23-24, 28, 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noboru et al and further in view of Barton (U.S. 5,646,997).

As per claim 18, Noboru teaches encoding an image with a steganographic message that can be correctly decoded despite alterations (see paragraphs 6 and 14).

Noboru fails to disclose the image is a photograph and the message corresponds to a message in a database.

However Barton teaches a photograph with a steganographic message, (see column 6 lines 51-60); the message identifies a corresponding message in a database (see column 2 lines 64-67), and the database record detailing information relating to the photograph (see column 6 lines 51-60).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include Barton's information in the message of Noboru.

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Motivation to do so would have been to use an out-of-band system because the data in each file would be different.

As per claim 19, the modified Noboru and Barton system discloses the message comprising an index number (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 20, the modified Noboru and Barton system discloses the information identifies the person associated with the corresponding image (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 21, the modified Noboru and Barton system discloses the person being the photographer (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60 where "the creator of the block" would be the photographer; the creator of the image).

As per claim 23, the modified Noboru and Barton system discloses the steganographic message conveying plural digital bits (see Barton column 6 lines 51-60).

As per claim 24, the modified Noboru and Barton system discloses the message being dispersed across the corresponding image (see Barton column 7 lines 31-33).

As per claim 28, the modified Noboru and Barton system discloses a computer storage medium having computer instructions for performing the method (see Barton column 9 lines 48-55).

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As per claim 46, the modified Noboru and Barton system discloses alteration by lossy compression/decompression of data (see Barton column 4 line 44 through column 5 line 9).

16. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Noboru and Barton system as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Tetrick et al (U.S. 4,675,746).

As per claim 22, the modified Noboru and Barton system fails to disclose the information relating to the photograph including contact information.

However Tetrick et al discloses the information relating to the photograph including contact information (see column 5 lines 4-22 where the alphanumeric data is as described in column 2 lines 64-66).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the contact information of Tetrick et al with the method for encoding a message of the modified Noboru and Barton system.

Motivation to do so would have been to allow for confirming the authenticity of the image (see Tetrick et al column 5 lines 14-17).

17. Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Noboru and Barton system as

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applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Braudaway et al (U.S. 5,530,759).

As per claim 25, the modified Noboru and Barton method fails to disclose the use of pseudo-random noise when encoding.

However Braudaway et al discloses the use of pseudo-random noise when encoding (see column 5 lines 41-60).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the pseudo-random noise of Braudaway et al when encoding the message of the modified Noboru and Barton system.

Motivation to do so would be to adjust the difficulty of removing the message (see column 5 lines 48-56).

As per claims 26, the modified Noboru, Barton and Braudaway et al method discloses the encoding changes the luminance of a majority of the pixels in each photographic image (see Braudaway et al column 2 lines 6-14 and column 5 lines 6-15).

18. Claims 27 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jain further in view of Barton and further in view of Bianco (U.S. 4,359,633).

As per claims 27 and 39, Jain discloses encoding a photograph with a steganographic message (see column 4 lines 24-31).

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Jain fails to disclose the message identifies a corresponding message in a database and the database record detailing information relating to the photograph

However Barton teaches such a message (see Barton column 2 lines 64-67).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art for Jain's message to correspond to a message in a database.

Motivation to do so would have been to use an out-of-band system because the data in each file would be different.

The modified Jain and Barton system fails to disclose the steganographic message is a code pre-exposed on emulsion media, onto which a photograph is later exposed.

However Bianco discloses a code pre-exposed on emulsion media, onto which a photograph is later exposed (see column 4 line 65 through column 5 line 12).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the method of adding a code to an emulsion media with Jain and Barton's method.

Motivation to do so would have been to enhance the reproductively of the code (see Bianco column 5 lines 7-12).

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19. Claims 7-8, 17, 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method as applied to claims 1, 11, 30 above, and further in view of Braudaway et al (U.S. 5,530,759).

As per claims 7, 17, and 37 the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method fails to disclose the use of pseudo-random noise when encoding.

However Braudaway et al discloses the use of pseudo-random noise when encoding (see column 5 lines 41-60).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the pseudo-random noise of Braudaway et al when encoding the message of the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method.

Motivation to do so would be to adjust the difficulty of removing the message (see column 5 lines 48-56).

As per claims 8 and 38, the modified Noboru, Barton, NEKO, and Braudaway et al method discloses the encoding changes the luminance of a majority of the pixels in each photographic image (see Braudaway et al column 2 lines 6-14 and column 5 lines 6-15).

20. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method

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as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Tetrick et al (U.S. 4,675,746).

As per claim 34, the modified Noboru, Barton, and NEKO method fails to disclose the information relating to the photograph including contact information.

However Tetrick et al discloses the information relating to the photograph including contact information (see column 5 lines 4-22 where the alphanumeric data is as described in column 2 lines 64-66).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the contact information of Tetrick et al with the method for encoding a message of Barton, Seth-Smith et al and NEKO.

Motivation to do so would have been to allow for confirming the authenticity of the image (see Tetrick et al column 5 lines 14-17).

21. Claims 40-42, 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Noboru and Barton system further in view of Conner et al (U.S. 5,579,393).

As per claim 40, the modified Noboru and Barton system discloses storing an image (see Barton column 1 lines 15-32), encoding a photograph with a steganographic message, (Noboru

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paragraphs 6 and 14), and the message aids in the authentication of the image (see Barton column 5 lines 58-67).

The modified Noboru and Barton system fails to disclose the images specifically being medical images.

However, Conner et al discloses the use of medical images (see column 2 lines 19-39).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the method of authentication from Barton with the medical files of Conner et al.

Motivation to do so would have been to reduce the chances of fraudulent medical documents being transferred (see Conner et al column 1 lines 53-65).

As per claim 41, the modified Noboru, Barton, and Conner et al system discloses the message aiding in protecting the image from tampering (see Barton column 5 lines 32-41).

As per claim 42, the modified Noboru, Barton, and Conner et al system discloses the message being dispersed across the corresponding image (see Barton column 7 lines 31-33).

As per claim 48, the modified Noboru, Barton, and Conner et al system discloses alteration by lossy compression/decompression of data (see Barton column 4 line 44 through column 5 line 9).

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22. Claims 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Noboru, Barton, and Conner et al system as applied to claim 40 above, and further in view of Braudaway et al.

As per claim 43, the modified Noboru, Barton, and Conner et al system fails to disclose the use of pseudo-random noise when encoding.

However Braudaway et al discloses the use of pseudo-random noise when encoding (see column 5 lines 41-60).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the pseudo-random noise of Braudaway et al when encoding the message of the modified Noboru, Barton, and Conner et al system.

Motivation to do so would be to adjust the difficulty of removing the message (see column 5 lines 48-56).

As per claim 44, the modified Noboru, Barton, Conner et al and Braudaway et al system discloses the encoding changes the luminance of a majority of the pixels in each photographic image (see Braudaway et al column 2 lines 6-14 and column 5 lines 6-15).

23. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Noboru and Barton system as

applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Mizuno (EP 0296608).

As per claim 49, the modified Noboru and Barton system fails to disclose varying the energy of encoding based on attributes of the photograph.

However, Mizuno teaches such a limitation (see page 6 lines 28-40).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to vary the energy of the modified Noboru and Barton encoding system according to Mizuno.

Motivation to do so would have been to reduce the amount of information needed (see page 6 lines 28-40).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-49 have been considered but are moot in view of new grounds of rejections.

Conclusion

24. This Office action has an attached requirement for information under 37 CFR 1.105. A complete response to this Office action must include a complete response to the attached requirement for information. The time period for reply to the

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attached requirement coincides with the time period for reply to this Office action.

25. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. McVoy et al (US 3827726) teaches encoding a message in an emulsion media.

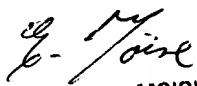
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Pyzocha whose telephone number is (571) 272-3875. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00am - 4:30pm first Fridays of the bi-week off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MJP


EMMANUEL L. MOISE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER